

**COFFEE.**

The Spanish treaty, now in course of negotiation is causing, throughout the United States, more excitement in the producing and commercial circles of those whose interests will be affected by its provisions, than any other question respecting duties which has arisen in several years past. This is particularly true with respect to the articles of tobacco and sugar, and every mail brings us intelligence of meetings being held in different cities and sections of the Union, at which resolutions are passed condemning the treaty, and petitions signed asking that it be not ratified. These meetings are of course held by, and their action expressive of the wishes of those who produce or manufacture articles which will be affected, and the value of the production or manufacture of which will be reduced by the terms of the treaty. How far the consumer will endorse the sentiments of those opposing the treaty, or whether the mass of the people will be benefited by it, is a matter of speculation, and is a subject about which each man will hold his own opinion. Facts are what people want, and from them they make their estimate and draw their conclusions. In the excitement however, the article of coffee, embraced in the treaty, has not at the time we write, come prominently into notice, and it is a great factor, for the United States is the chief coffee-consuming country in the world, and its trade in this article is one of the leading items of our foreign commerce. For the year ending June 1, we imported coffee of the value of \$19,919,123, and a comparison of this amount with the statistics of the previous year, show this to be an increase of nearly 19,000,000 pounds. Coffee is an article of almost universal consumption. The treaty will materially reduce its cost to the consumer, and will not, in our opinion, materially affect the price, in the United States, of the commodities given in exchange for it. Tariff questions are always full of anomalies, and it may be possible, that, in some instances, free trade is the best protection.

**OUR LOW GRADE ORE.**

Ore, as measured by the amount of gold or silver that it will yield to the ton, of course varies much in richness, but the term low grade ore is not a term the meaning of which is measured exactly by the quantity of the precious metal which the ore contains. Low grade ore in one locality would rank as high grade in another. High grade ore, in this sense means any ore—that can be worked profitably. Throughout Mohave county, in addition to our ore of higher grade, there are, sticking out of ledges, piled on dumps, from which the more valuable ore has been picked, visible on every hill, millions of tons of ore, comparatively rich in silver and gold, which we call low grade ore, but which in other situations and with other surroundings would be called good if not high grade. We call worthless here any ore that will not yield at least \$50 to the ton, and all this is simply because of the expense of reduction, because of our present isolation. If then instead of being obliged to carry the crude ore hundreds of miles to be reduced, we had, at home, the works necessary for the purpose, all this ore would be of good grade, and men would not be obliged to throw away their labor, taking but a part of the valuable ore produced by their exertions. It is not in the nature of things for this condition of affairs to exist longer than till such time as it becomes known, outside of our borders, that there is so good an opportunity for the investment of capital in works for the treating of our ore. We call the attention of persons, who wish to invest in smelters, or other works for the treating of ore, to our county, and will answer all inquiries addressed us in the matter, to the best of our ability.

**RICH BUT POOR.**

A man owning a good mine, but unable to develop it, has a fortune in his recorded location, but cannot get down to it and bring it up. We often see instances of a man having a claim upon a lode, in which others have had great good luck, by having had capital sufficient to do the dead-work necessary to reach rich paying ore, standing with his hands folded, believing, and reasonably too, that he also has as good a claim as his neighbor, but unwilling to give away a portion to others who might assist him in working it. Or we find him

with such a claim, full of faith in its richness, doing the assessment work year after year, to hold his title, or chloriding feebly at other times, only scratching the surface, and working and waiting through a weary waste of time, till at last exhausted he gives up in despair and sees a bonanza pass from his hands to enrich others. A mine feebly worked is a short road to ruin. Let others in on these claims on reasonable terms, the half of ten thousand dollars realized, is better than the whole of a million of which one can obtain nothing. Make known to the world of capital, what you have, give a reasonable, unexaggerated description of its value, sell for a fair price and you can interest others with you.

**PUBLISH OUR RESOURCES.**

From the Rocky Mountain Mining Review, published at Denver, Col., a paper which we are proud to find among our exchanges, we copy the following: "The people of Arizona are beginning to feel the importance of advertising their mineral, agricultural and grazing resources. They are learning that it is not enough that the people of the Pacific slope know of their wealth, and that the capital with which to develop it must eventually come from the East. The move is in the right direction and must result advantageously for Arizona." The foregoing article has reference to the accounts contained in the various papers of the Territory, of the mining operations going on in the vicinity of the places of publication of the several papers, many extracts from which were published in the paper from which we made the above clipping. Among said extracts there was little relating to mining in our county, and this, because there is little published concerning us. We desire to correct this, but we can do it only with the assistance of our mining men. We invite, to this end, reliable communications from men engaged in mining in the different sections of our county, informing us of their operations.

**TRANSPORTATION.**

Cheap transportation is one of the economic problems of the age, and its inland solution lies in the multiplication of railroads. A railroad creates trade and trade begets competition, and competition reduces rates. The first railroad constructed through a country must be paid high rates, just as the first grocer who comes into a new country must receive high prices. It is in the nature of things for capital to take no ventures unless the compensation is commensurate with the risk, and what is true of individual, is true of aggregated capital. Who would object to-day to paying a smelter at Mineral Park two dollars per ton more than we pay at Pueblo or Benson? And one smelter profitably employed here would induce the construction of others, and this would continue until the rates were as low as consistent with profit, and it would be just so with railroads, give them encouragement, assistance, if necessary, treat them fairly, and they will be built, just as many of them as can be built and run, and pay a reasonable interest on the cost of construction and running.

**ATTENTION, BUSINESSMEN.**

We call the attention of business men, outside of our county to our paper as a medium for advertising. We are situated here in a county which produces mainly precious metals, and copper and lead. These we export, and the men who produce them are clustered in groups or camps here and there throughout the county. These men use, in their daily subsistence and in their business operations, articles imported from outside. Our paper is circulated weekly to all these camps, and must, of necessity, be a good means of advertising to the different localities, the goods and wares which they consume. It must be obvious that it would be to the advantage of merchants, who sell and ship such things as clothing, canned food, household utensils, mining machinery, tools and such other articles as are needed here, to advertise with us. We believe that we could advantage our advertisers more than the equivalent of the cost to them. Try the experiment.

**NICARAGUAN TREATY.**

The contemplated treaty with Nicaragua does not meet approval in England. In relation to it the London Times of the 17th inst. says: "The Nicaraguan treaty will excite amazement in England and America at the published version of it is correct. It will elicit a direct protest on both continents. It is a direct violation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and is a more distinct violation than Blaine ever contemplated. Americans will not suppose that Englishmen deprecate the treaty

owing to any alarm of the extension of American dominions, or that they mistrust that the treaty will be abused to the injury of the British trade, but they cannot approve the example of one state purchasing the control of such waterways for its personal advantage and not as a trustee for the world. A summary of the provisions of the treaty as cabled to England, contains no provisions in behalf of the world's trade. A navigable highway between two oceans is not petty matter for sale and barter between a couple of states.

**HEART AND HAND.**

We have before us a paper bearing this title. It makes a specialty of assisting single persons to mate, and is filled with advertisements for husbands and wives. We may be an old foggy, or we may be behind the age in this matter, but to our mind this advertising for life companions, and publishing ones attractions is coarse in a man, indecent in a woman. We were once so misguided as to run for an office, and, of course, obliged to make a canvass. We would sit looking Solanic till our time came to detonate. The band would play some strain of music, either as an introduction of us, or as a send off to the fellow who preceded us, then the Mr. President would arise and say to the waiting thrills, "Fellow citizens it is with great pleasure that I introduce to you a man whom your party has nominated for the responsible office of etc., He is a man who etc., a man who etc." Always while the Mr. President was making his speech, we saw in our mind a picture of a black horse with a circle around him reined up and cowering around at the end of a lariat, and we felt as if we were being trotted out and was expected to show our points, and it always took us some minutes to recover from the humiliation, and ever since when we read an advertisement for a husband or wife, we see the same old horse. No; No, boy; don't advertise, stick to the good old way, wait till you know the lass that is to be your wife; wait till acquaintance draws you together; wait till respect and confidence grow from association; wait till you know that the one chosen is of all women in the world the one that can make you happy; wait till you feel that for her dear sake you can bear the ills of life, and with cheerful love breast its storms uncomplainingly and with no thought of self and then marry and you have a chance of happiness. But if you be a black horse, the first girl that answers your advertisement, will know what you require, and will be all you wish till you marry her, and after that you will remember what we told you.

**THE SHARON CASE.**

Judge Sullivan, after an analytical review of the evidence in the case of Sarah Althea Sharon vs. William Sharon, which has attracted so much public attention for months past, has rendered his decision, which in substance is, that the parties were married, by the contract of August 25th, 1890, and that Sarah have a decree of divorce as prayed for in her complaint, and that she take the lawful portion of the community property. By the law of California, a wife obtaining a divorce for desertion shall be entitled to one half of the common property. Sarah has made a good fight, and if the Supreme Court sustain the Court below, as we believe it will, she need not suffer for the common necessities of life.

**NEW EXCHANGES.**

We were pleased to add to our list of exchanges, last week, the Downey Signal and La Cronica. The Signal is a weekly published at Downey City, Los Angeles county, Cal., and for news, purity of tone, and ability in its editorials is equal to any other paper published on the coast. La Cronica is also a weekly, published in the city of Los Angeles, Cal., in the Spanish language. It is owned by a publishing company, and is under the management of S. A. de Cardona. This paper ranks high among the publications of the coast. We recommend it to those of our citizens who read the Spanish.

**COUNTY SEAT.**

We publish in this issue a communication from Supervisor Hardy, on the subject of the removal of the county seat. This is a matter upon which there should be a full expression of opinion, and we request communications from our readers upon it. We will publish such as are reasonable, good natured and not too long, although we may not concur in the opinions therein expressed. We must not be understood as either endorsing or condemning the notions of correspondents. When we have opinions of our own, they will be found in our editorial.

**TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.**

**AMOROUS ADVENTURES OF A COACHEMAN'S WELL BORN BRIDE.**

Portland, December 22.—About the middle of October the Chronicle published a dispatch from Astoria about the drowning at Ilwaco of James Campbell, a brave negro boatman who saved the life of Mrs. Oscar Pentecost, and a few minutes afterwards gave up his own in order that Mrs. Pentecost's husband might be saved by clinging to the swamped boat. The publication of the account of the accident has brought to light the scandalous history of Mrs. Pentecost. Some time since the woman came over from England, where she belonged to a noble family, from whom she had become estranged owing to the fact that she ran away from home with and married a coachman. The married life was short. She left him and went to America, came west and advertised for a situation as a lady's companion or housekeeper. W. C. Pentecost, a widowed farmer with a family, living near Walla Walla, secured her services and finally married her, though twice her age. His son Oscar, however, soon supplanted the old gentleman in her affections, and they quietly left him to keep house for himself, while they sought some quiet neighborhood to enjoy their guilty love. They came here representing themselves as a married couple from east of the mountains, and were getting along capably until the deserted husband and father saw by the account of the drowning above mentioned, where their hiding place was. He wrote a letter to the Postmaster inquiring their exact whereabouts and stating their guilt. The contents of the letter were quickly spread in the gossip neighborhood, and coming to the ears of the guilty pair they fled last Saturday to Astoria, and are supposed to have taken the steamer to San Francisco.

**UTAH ITEMS.**

Salt Lake, December 23.—A Deputy Marshal to-day went to a house where it was supposed a lawyer named Miner, against whom he had a warrant for polygamy, was hiding. The church organ to-night refer to the officer as "a burly ruffian" and "a prowling marauder" who was seeking to invade the privacy of a household, and standing on a same footing as a burglar who might properly be filled with buckshot. It advises the people to "stand on their rights" and fight the devil with fire. Hyrum A. Neilson, 17 years of age, and Hyrum Neilson, his father, started from Strawberry valley for their home in Heber valley in a bad snowstorm. The father arrived nearly dead from the cold, but the boy has not gotten in and is supposed to be frozen to death. All the trains are badly behind time on account of the storm. The Union Pacific is seven hours late on the 23d inst.

**A CURIOUS CHARGE.**

Dublin, December 19.—The Irish man newspaper alleges that the British Government sent a woman to Ireland with authority to offer a contribution of £500 towards the cost of a launch to be used on the Thames for throwing bombs at the Parliament building. The paper connects the story with a launch seen near London bridge shortly after the explosion.

**TOBACCO-MEN'S PROTEST.**

New York, December 19.—The Tobacco Leaf reports that representative cigar manufacturers and leaf tobacco merchants of the United States are almost a unit in opposing the proposed Spanish treaty, even if the tobacco clause is modified so as to admit leaf tobacco free of duty. A protest, signed by 160 leaf dealers of this city, was forwarded to the Senate committee. The cigar manufacturers are going to Washington to protest against the adoption of the treaty.

**RIGHTS OF HOMESTEAD SETTLERS—THE OHIO ELECTION CASE.**

Washington, December 19.—The Secretary of the Interior has reversed the decision of the Commissioner of General Land Office in the case of Robert C. Swain vs. the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, involving a homestead entry in the San Francisco Land district. The Secretary, following in the wake of the Lopez decision, decides that, by the terms of the grant, unsurveyed lands actually occupied by homestead settlers at the time the right of the railroad became effective are excepted from the grant.

**LONDON BRIDGE EXPLOSION.**

London, December 22.—The investigation of the scene of the explosion of the London bridge continues. Divers found some more fragments of the granite broken from the blocks composing the pier, by the force of

the explosion. Several large blocks of timber, which had been firmly bolted to the masonry of the bridge, were broken away. An examination fairly shows the explosion to have been terrific. The bed of the river was very much disturbed for a considerable space above the pier.

**SOUTHERN PACIFIC EXTENSION.**

San Bernardino, December 23.—The California Southern Railroad Company have ordered an extension of their road through the Cajon pass to a connection with the Atlantic and Pacific at or near Daguerre station, and a large force of Chinamen and white men have been ordered to the pass to commence work. The force of laborers will number 500 or 600. The surveyors have been in the field for some time and the route is finally laid out. The company is employing a large number of teams in the valley for the transportation of supplies.

**DEATH OF A NOTED FRANCHISE.**

London, December 23.—The death is announced of William Henry Channing, the well known Unitarian minister and author.

**Why We Celebrate Christmas.**

By WM. C. BLAKELY.

Written for the Children.

Eighteen hundred and eighty-four years ago a babe was born in Bethlehem, or Breadtown, a little village six miles southerly from the city of Jerusalem, which, you know, was the ancient capital of Palestine. Jerusalem means "habitation of peace," and is a very old city with a wonderful history, which you will learn when you are older. But it is about the "baby" that I am going to tell you. His parents called him: Jesus, which is the Greek form for the name Joshua. There had been some great men among his ancestors called Joshua, and I suppose that was one reason his parents called him by that name. They also gave him a title, "the Christ," which means "the anointed of God." Why he was given this title is too long a story to tell now. Jesus, the Christ, soon distinguished himself by his wonderful courage, intelligence and wisdom. Almost as soon as he was he could talk he said God was his father, and that his Father loved everybody. A few wise people were friendly to the boy, but most everyone hated him. In those days a great many people thought God hated everyone that they hated, and when this boy told them that God loved everybody, and would give everybody, and wanted everybody to be good and happy, most people said he was a fool, and called him other bad names and hated him. But he said love was stronger than hate and would last forever, and that everyone that believed in and practiced love should live forever and be forever happy. He said that all people were made of one blood—that all were children of the same God, and that love and good will would guide us to heaven and make everyone happy, and many other beautiful truths were taught by him. He practiced and lived what he taught. He never faltered or failed to practice love. He was insulted, hated, lied about, deceived by those who pretended to be his friends and finally condemned to a shameful death, and his loving blood tortuously wrung from his heart. And yet his love never failed even when his pain was terrible and his body bleeding to death. He knew if he was true to love he would triumph in the end. And he did. His love overcame death and the grave. They could not keep him. It was true what he had said, "That those who truly love must live forever." After he came back alive from the grave he talked with a few of his friends who had been kind to him, and then he went to heaven to prepare a home for all who believe in him, and practice love, and try to be good.

And now almost everybody knows that what Jesus, the Christ, taught was wise and true and people are glad he lived and taught the world this great truth, and that is why we celebrate Christmas. It is Christ's birthday, a festival day, a day to be glad because Jesus, the Christ, has taught the world how much better is love than hate, and how by being good we may secure present and future happiness.

**Branding Cattle.**

One of the objections urged against branding of horned cattle on the plains is that it injures the hide for leather. The tanners are strongly opposed to it. The cowboys want the brands made conspicuous so that they can read them at a glance, and as the owners are numerous the devices are many. In addition to hot iron sears the knife is freely used. The animals suffer very little from having the marks of ownership affixed to them. At least, the wounds quickly heal. The tanners' objection is stronger than that of the humanitarians. Brands cannot be dispensed

**YUCCA & SIGNAL**

**STAGE LINE,**

Carrying U. S. Mail.

Passengers and Freight.

Leaves Yucca every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7:00 A. M.

Leaves Signal every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7:00 A. M.

**RATES:**

Passenger fare each way..... 00 00  
Freight packages 1 lb. to 10 lbs..... 00 00  
" " 10 lbs. to 25 lbs..... 00 00  
" " over 25 lbs. 5c per lb. 00 00

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Samuel Hamilton,

Attorney & Counselor at Law,

MINERAL PARK A. T.

Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory.

**The World's Fair,  
At New Orleans.**

Mohave County Must Have the Best Exhibit of Arizona Territory.

**Miners and Others Attention!**

Any person having Specimens of Minerals found in Mohave county, of Agricultural Products, of the Fauna, Flora, Petrofactions, Fossils, Unique Relics, or anything of that nature, attractive or interesting, who wish to have the same forwarded for exhibition at the World's Exposition, New Orleans, are requested to send the same properly labeled, to the office of

F. M. MURPHY & BRO., OR DOUGLAS GRAY IN PRESCOTT.

Where the exhibit of this portion of Mohave county is being prepared. Due Credit will be given for everything contributed and the Exhibit will be properly placed in New Orleans without further expense to the contributor.

DOUGLAS GRAY.

Alternate.

F. M. MURPHY,

Commissioner.

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We beg leave to inform the Public that we have leased the

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And are now prepared to STORE Goods in any quantity or for any length of time.

All Goods Marked in our care will be Promptly FORWARDED.

Kingman, June 8, 1894.

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Groceries and Provisions!  
CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

The Best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars!

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